

THE IREDELL EXPRESS,
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E. E. DRAKE, BY W. F. DRAKE.
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THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

Vol. III.

Statesville, N. C., Friday, October 26, 1860.

No. 47.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. M. S. TATE,
DENTIST.
HAS taken Rooms in the Simonton House where, he will be pleased to wait on all who desire his services. m16:154f

DR. H. KELLY
Offers his professional services to the public. Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

DR. T. J. WITHERSPOON.
HAVING located myself in the Town of Taylorsville, I offer my Professional Services to the surrounding public.
T. J. WITHERSPOON, M. D.
January 27, '60

HAYNE DAVID,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,
Will promptly and diligently attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, '58.

WM. C. LORD,
Attorney at Law,
Salisbury, N. C.
WILL Practice and make prompt collections in Rowan, Stanly, Iredell and Catawba Counties. Office in the corner of Commerce Building opposite the Book Store. June 22, '60.

W. H. WYATT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes,
Window Glass, Varnish,
&c., &c., &c.
SALISBURY, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1859—5-ly

JAS. W. DRAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 13 St. Louis Street,
MOBILE, ALA.
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-4f

Mrs. J. A. Vannoy,
FASHIONABLE DRESS
MAKER,
Statesville, N. C.
Receives monthly the French, English and American Fashions. 33-60-ly

J. SHELLY,
MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FINE SHOES,
BOOTS & GAITERS,
THOMASVILLE, N. C.
Which he sells at Wholesale
(Orders for Shoes by the quantity promptly attended to. m16:60-15-ly

F. SCARR,
Druggist & Apothecary
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS, &c.,
AT WHOLESALE.
See advertisement in another place.
August 10, 1860.

HENDERSON & ENNIS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS
AND CHEMICALS,
Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.
Lenses, Lamps, and Machinery Oil, Kerosene Oil and Burning Fluid, Lamps of every description, Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
GARDEN SEEDS,
CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for Medicinal Purposes,
FINE NEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c., &c.
SALISBURY, N. C.
7-ly

CARRIAGE MAKING.
J. W. WOODWARD
Is still at his Old Stand, on Broad Street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared
To Do All Kinds of Work
formerly done at the Establishment.
All Repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 1st January.
Feb. 27. 13-4f

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the
CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Charlotte,
Will receive and forward Applications for Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire, on the principles of the Company.
The Company is doing a prosperous business. No call has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.
E. B. DRAKE, Agent.
11-4f

TO THE PUBLIC.—I take this method of informing all requiring Literary aid, that I will be pleased to revise MSS. and prepare it for publication, and will write Essays, Tales, Sketches, Lines for Albums, Obituaries, poems on every subject, and Letters. The utmost secrecy maintained. Address
WILLIE WARE,
Aug. 31, 1860. 39-4f. Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

Bell and Everett.

Air—"Star Spangled Banner."
A peal from the tocsin—may hear ye sound,
As the wind bears onward o'er mountain and valley;
Tis the signal to patriots to gather around
The standard of Truth, for a glorious rally.
Oh! listen ye well, to the glad shout swell:
Tis the sound of our old Constitutional Bell;
It calls us, all action and wrong to oppose,
And its call will be heeded where Everett goes!
It appeals not to South, it invokes not the North,
But the whole happy Union would save from pollution
And where its clear notes sound exultingly forth,
They conjure us to stand by our tried Constitution.
O! the truth will compel every freeman to tell
That no note shall be blown from our old Bell,
And the latest page in our history shows
That Washington's wish was where Everett goes!
For the Statesman who bears not a blot on his name,
We willingly work with an honest devotion;
For the Patriot so linked with his loved country's fame,
Blissed unity strives with a heartfelt emotion.
Oh! hark to the swell of sweet voices that well
From harmonious throats in accord with our Bell,
They're the voices of peace, for the whole nation knows,
That union is with us where Everett goes!
Let us stand for the true hearts who ever have stood,
Friends to all of the rights of our glorious Nation,
And aid with our whole strength the wise and the good,
Who we feel can secure us our loved land's salvation.
For well we can tell, 'tis Dismal's death-knell,
That sounds from our old Constitutional Bell,
And our banner we bravely unfurl to our foes,
As success must attend it when Everett goes!

Miscellaneous.

From the National Intelligencer.
John Bell and Edward Everett.

There is a peculiar fitness in the candidates of the Union party to stand before the people as the exponents of the platform of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. From the commencement of their public career, throughout all their service in the councils of the nation, and in every public and private capacity, they have both been distinguished for their strong devotion to the union of the States, their unwavering maintenance of the Constitution of the country and their rigid requirement that the laws should be justly enforced. Upon the vexed and vexatious slavery question they have occupied precisely this position and no other. They have carefully avoided the extreme prejudices and opinions prevailing in their respective sections of the country, and have preserved an inviolable nationality.

Mr. Bell, representing in Congress and in the United States Senate a Southern constituency, has never faltered in his defence of the rights of the people of the Southern States from any assault, and his record presents no single point of objection to the national-minded men of the South. His past career is to them a sufficient guarantee that in his hands and under his administration of public affairs their rights, their interests, their honor or will be safe and well protected. But, while he is firm in the defence of State rights, his course has been guided so truly and undeviatingly by the provisions and compromises of the constitution, that his eminent justice and nationality and patriotism has endeared him more than any other Southern statesman to the conservative, Union-loving, Constitution-abiding citizens of the North, and they have for him a respect and admiration that defy the calumnies and assaults of any opponents.

Side by side with John Bell in the maintenance of the Union, the Constitution, and the equal rights of the States, stands Edward Everett. Upon the slavery question no Northern man occupies a more national position, or is more acceptable to the people of the South. Again and again, in reference to this subject, he has expressed his determination to abide, in good faith, by the compromises of the Constitution. Upon all necessary occasions he has boldly advocated the prompt and faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, and sternly opposed the agitation of the slavery question. In reference to attempts to excite servile insurrection in the Southern States no orator has ever spoken more eloquently or in terms of more decided reprobation. To use his own bold and manly language, he does not think, as far too many Northern people do, that it is "immoral and irreligious to join in putting down a servile insurrection at the South." "There is no cause," he bravely and patriotically proclaims, "in which I would sooner buckle a knapsack to my back and put a musket on my shoulder than that."

A correspondent of a Southern contemporary recently called attention to a speech made by Mr. Everett during the earlier part of his service in Congress, when, with prophetic vision, he foresaw the deplorable consequences of Abolition agitation, and eloquently defended the compromises of the Constitution. In that speech Mr. Everett said:

"If there are any members in this House of that class of politicians to whom the gentleman from North-Carolina (Mr. Saunders) alluded, as having the disposition, though not the power, to disturb the compromise contained in the Constitution on this point, (the three fifths representative principle), I am not of the number. Neither am I one of those citizens of the North to whom another honorable member lately referred, in a publication to which his name was subscribed, who would think it immoral and irreligious to join in putting down a ser-

vile insurrection at the South. I am no soldier, sir; my habits and education are unilitary; but there is no cause in which I would sooner buckle a knapsack to my back, and put a musket on my shoulder, than that. I would cede the whole continent to any one who would take it—to England, to France, to Spain—I would see it sunk to the bottom of the ocean before I would see any part of this fine America converted into a continental Hayti, by that awful process of bloodshed and desolation by which alone such a catastrophe could be brought on. The great relation to servitude in some form or other, with greater or less departures from the theoretic equality of man, is inseparable from our nation. I know of no other way by which the form of this servitude shall be fixed but by political institution. Domestic slavery, though I confess not that form of servitude which seems to be the most beneficial to the master—certainly that which is most beneficial to the slave—is not, in my judgement, to be set down as an immoral and irreligious relation.

"I cannot admit that religion has but one voice to the slave, and that this voice is, 'Rise against your master.' No, sir; the New Testament says, 'slaves, obey your masters'; and though I know full well, that in the benign operation of Christianity, which gathered master and slave around the same communion table, this unfortunate institution disappeared in Europe, yet I cannot admit that while it subsists, and where it subsists, its duties are not presupposed and sanctioned by religion. And though I certainly am not called upon to meet the charges brought against this institution, yet truth obliges me to say a word more on the subject.

"I know the condition of working classes in other countries; I am intimately acquainted with it in some other countries; and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the slaves in this country are better clothed and fed and less hardly worked than the peasantry of some of the most prosperous States of the continent of Europe. To consider the checks on population, read Malthus. What keeps population down? Poverty, want, starvation, disease, and all the ills of life; it is these that check population all over the world. Now, the slave population in the United States increase faster than the white, masters included.

"What is the inference as to the physical condition of the two classes of society? These are opinions I have long entertained, and long since publicly professed on this subject, and which I here repeat in answer to the intimation to which I have already alluded. But, sir, when slavery comes to enter into the Constitution as a political element—when it comes to affect the distribution of power among the States of the Union, that is a matter of agreement. If I make an agreement on this subject, I will adhere to it like a man; but I will protest against any inference being made from it of the kind which was made by the honorable mover of these resolutions."

These noble and patriotic sentiments of Mr. Everett will be appreciated. They will sound gratefully in the ears of the conservative men North and South. They are in marked contrast with the expressions of anti-slavery zealots, and indeed are quite different in tone from any of the expressions of Northern sentiment that have been uttered recently by prominent men of any party in that section. This speech of Edward Everett, containing the boldest, manliest, and most just vindication of the South ever uttered by a Northern man upon the floor of Congress, will carry conviction to the hearts of Southern men, that its author will be guided only by sound, and safe, and conservative, and patriotic principles in the performance of every public duty. The Union—conservative men of all parties in the South and in the North—may be proud to give their support to candidates who present a record of such proud nationality as John Bell and Edward Everett.

From the Louisville Journal.

Good Advice.
A crisis is at hand which demands of every good citizen to contribute his mite to a just appreciation of the impending danger, and, if possible, pointing to the way of safety.

Conciliation is the great national necessity of the day. If the danger of disunion is not already imminent, a prolongation of the sectional strife can result ultimately in nothing else. That sectional strife will not cease till we have peace on the slavery question. Such peace can never come from mere party conflicts on the subject. It can never be obtained by a party conquest. A party victory is always the signal of preparation for a new battle. Peace can come only from a cessation of the conflict. That it can and will come from such cessation we have proof in the memorable instance of the Monroe "era of good feeling."

Neither can a compromise be conquered by party conflicts. Compromise means mutual concession. Under the influence of those who have long had control of public sentiment, North and South, neither section will make any

express concession. The squatter sovereignty dogma requires express concessions from both sections, and hence that mode of compromise is an utter impracticability. In the present excited state of the popular mind, there can be no defined compromise on any part of the slavery question, and perhaps none such can ever hereafter be made. We all know, that, if even the compromises in the constitution were now to be made, it could not be done. Besides, the failure of the squatter sovereignty dogma in Kansas as a peace-giving remedy must forever condemn it as a practical expedient; and its failure in obtaining electoral votes will prevent its ever again being adopted as a party platform. The slave question broke up the Whig party, then the American party, and at last the great "harmonious unfettered" itself. How preposterous then to expect at this day any agreed, well defined, specific compromise on the subject. There is no feeling among men of such power to bind them together as that of party spirit and party affection. When these fail, we may well believe that nothing can conquer sectional prejudice.

The consolidation of the South upon a sectional issue has proven what all men of sense foresaw or should have foreseen that it would be, the most futile of expedients. Its necessary effect has been to consolidate and sectionalize the superior numbers of the North into a mastery of the subject in dispute. This consolidation of sectionalism has resulted to the nation at large in nothing but the destruction of that fraternal feeling, which is the best cohesive ligament of the Union, and the only true basis of permanent national prosperity. The gain to the North has been the practical re-opening of the African slave trade, whilst the gain to the South has been the opportunity for an abortive effort to make Kansas a slave State. Such must always be the result of consolidated sectionalism. The bullying of section against section has ceased to have any effect but that of making the bullies ridiculous. Neither the eighteen nor the fifteen States can be bullied or conquered into submission to any deprivation of right on the slave or any other sectional question.

Stop the fight, give the people time to cool down from the present tone of sectional excitement, and then everything may be expected from their mutual forbearance for the sake of conciliation. The proof of this lies in the fact that for sixty years the government was successfully and harmoniously administered under the influence of such forbearance, slavery being permitted and protected in all suitable climates, and prohibited only where climate imposed a sterner interdiction than that of law. Until the slave question became a distinct party issue, it never obtained an injuriously disturbing influence over national affairs. Take it now out of party politics, let it cease for the present to be the controlling party issue, and we shall restore a condition of national feeling which will not only permit but insure the disposal of all practical slave questions, which may hereafter arise, upon principles of mutual conciliation and forbearance. This condition of national feeling most certainly cannot be brought about by letting either of the sectional parties or the squatter-sovereignty party obtain a victory over the other parties in the present contest. The only way by which the nation can put down sectionalism and conquer for itself a permanent peace on the slave question is by defeating all three of these parties. That peace the national heart craves with an intense longing. It was upon faith in the pledge contained in the Democratic platform of 1852, to "discontinue the further agitation of the slave question in or out of Congress," that its candidate in that year received its votes of twenty-seven out of thirty-one States. It was because of the supposed breach of that pledge that the Republican party so rapidly obtained such enormous strength. To afford even the remotest chance of obtaining the desired peace, the government must be transferred to men who will faithfully carry out the principle of that pledge by ignoring for the present the whole slave question as a test of party politics, and proscribing no man or set of men on account of rational opinions upon that subject.

To vote for the two men who have been nominated to carry out that policy requires no retraction or surrender of former opinions and principles. It requires only the forbearing to attempt the enforcing at present principles and opinions of no political bearing on any existing sectional interest, and for which there can probably be no practical use during the next twenty years. When the occasion does arise, then, every man will be perfectly at liberty, untrammelled by his present action, to vote as his opinion of expediency and justice may then dictate, free from the influence of any party ties.

There never were two men better calculated than Bell and Everett, by age, temper, and past career, to lead the movement toward national conciliation and inaugurate a new "era of good feeling." The best proof of this is that all men of all parties prefer

their success to that of any other than their own party candidate. Their success would be a triumph over no party in particular, would not be resented as such, and their administration, whilst proscribing none, would receive candid approval or disapproval from fair men of all parties. Four years of such an administration would give ample cooling time and afford the best hope, the only rational hope, for permanent peace on the slave question, the overthrow of sectionalism, the refraternizing of the nation, and the durable security of the Union.

Anecdote of Old Ironsides.

The following is familiar to many of our readers, but is so well calculated to make the rising generation proud of the noble spirits who shed so much lustre on their country's name during the memorable war of 1812, with the then proud mistress of the seas, that it will bear re-publication at least once a year, as long as patriots are able to subdue conspirators.

The most brilliant naval action of the last war was undoubtedly that of the American frigate Constitution (44), commanded by Commodore Stewart, when she captured the two British corvettes, Cyane and Levant, of greatly superior force, each of them being equal to the old fashioned thirty-three gun frigates. The handling of the American frigate was throughout scientific and unexceptionable.

By no manoeuvring could either of the British vessels obtain a position to rake the Constitution. Shift their ground as they would, Old Ironsides was between them, blazing away upon both vessels at the same time. During the whole action, Stewart, instead of mounting the horse-block, sat in a more exposed position astride the hammock nettings, the better to observe the manoeuvring of his antagonists. The Cyane was the first to strike to Brother Jonathan—not an unusual thing with British vessels during that war. The first Lieutenant came in haste to the Commodore to announce the fact.

"The starboard ship has struck, sir," said the officer.
"I knew it, sir," replied the Commodore. "The battle is just half won."
"Shall I order the band to strike up 'Yankee doodle,' sir?" inquired the Lieutenant.

Here the Commodore took a huge pinch of snuff, and then answered quickly: "Had we not better whip the other first, sir?"
"Ay, ay, sir," replied the lieutenant, taking the hint, and went to his quarters.

In a short time afterwards, the Levant lowered the cross of Old England to the stars and stripes, and the battle was ended. The lieutenant being somewhat rebuked at his premature exultation upon the surrender of the first vessel, was rather shy of approaching his commander again; but Stewart, beckoning to him, said with a smile: "Don't you think the band had better strike up 'Yankee Doodle' now, sir?"
In an instant the spirit-stirring strain was floating on the breeze, played as no other than a yankee band can play it, and the gallant crew shouted forth their cheer of victory as no other than a Yankee crew can shout.

Resolve to Overcome Difficulties.

"Will you stop, sir?" promptly asked a pleasant, youthful fellow, as a gentleman on horseback drew up before the door of a village inn.

Just while you give my horse a drink," replied the traveller, dismounting as he spoke.
The boy was active at once. Just before he had been lounging on the edge of the wooden trough by the pump, having nothing to do, and thinking of nothing. Glad of a change, he briskly took down the painted bucket, and the thirsty horse drank eagerly of the pure, cold water which the pump supplied.

As the youth and gentleman stood together, each was attracted by the other's appearance. The lad looked up at the pleasant, intelligent countenance of the traveller as though he would desire a nearer acquaintance, while the traveller in his turn liked the prompt, upright manner of the boy.

"What is your business here?" asked the stranger.
"I hold horses for the customers and water them, go of errands, and do all the chores about the house."

"Are you the tavern-keeper's son?"
"No, sir."

"Well, do you mean to follow this trade all your life?"
"No, I suppose not, sir."

And as he spoke, the youth's face showed hope, perplexity and uncertainty.
A few more words of good counsel from the traveller went straight to the boy's heart. Directing the boy's attention to a poor intoxicated wretch, sleeping a drunken slumber upon the tavern settee, this good counsellor bade him beware lest idleness and a lack of purpose should bring him to a like end. He spoke of the necessity of beginning at once to work in earnest, and, noticing the boy's troubled look, divining, perhaps, his thoughts, the new friend gave him these parting words:

"Depend upon it, no one ever yet became rich, or great, or good, without overcoming many serious difficulties."

ties; and I should think it not impossible for you to do what others have done."

As the traveller rode away, he dropped a piece of silver in the errand boy's hand. The coin was larger than the boy was accustomed to receive for a service like that just rendered; but not because of this was the whole expression of the boy's face changed. The ideas, the words so new, so inspiring, which had been uttered, sunk deep into the heart of the youth. That day was the turning point in the boy's life.

Boys, take the traveller's counsel to yourselves. No one ever becomes great or wise without effort. Expect difficulties; meet them with courage; overcome them. Patience and perseverance will achieve wonders. These two brother-qualities have bridged rivers, tunneled mountains, and conquered nations. They have taken the hand of the poor boy, as he followed the plough, worked at the mechanic's bench, or drudged in the counting-room, and he has become wise, powerful, and influential among men. "It is not impossible that you might do what others have done."

Once again: In trying to become good expect difficulties; yet be not discouraged by them. You have within you appetites and passions which require watch and restraint, and many temptations about you. The road of true goodness, the path to Heaven, may not be trodden without effort. Your own strength will fail you, but the strength of God will be all-sufficient. It is offered freely; embrace it humbly; then labour patiently, perseveringly. God's grace has been found sufficient for others—so can it be for you. You shall be enabled to resist temptation, to overcome sin, and by-and-by you shall sing the conqueror's song.

Natural Barometer.

The spider, says an eminent naturalist, is almost universally regarded with disgust and abhorrence; yet, after all, it is one of the most interesting, if not the most useful, of the insect tribe. Since the days of Robert Bruce, it has been celebrated as a model of perseverance, while in industry and ingenuity it has no rival among insects. But the most extraordinary fact in the natural history of this insect, is the remarkable presentiment it appears to have of an approaching change in the weather. Barometers, at best, only foretell the state of the weather with certainty for about twenty-four hours, and they are frequently very fallible guides particularly when they point to settled fair. But we may be sure that the weather will be fine twelve or fourteen days, when the spider makes the principal threads of its web very long. This insect, which is one of the most economical animals, does not commence a work requiring such a great length of threads, which it draws out of its body, unless the state of the atmosphere indicates with certainty that this great expenditure will not be made in vain. Let the weather be ever so bad, we may conclude with certainty that it will soon change to be settled fair when we see the spider repair the damages which his web has received. It is obvious how important this infallible indication of the state of the weather must be in many instances, particularly to the agriculturist.

Family Intercourse at the Table.

To meet at the breakfast table, father, mother, children, all well, ought to be a happiness to any heart; it should be a source of humble gratitude, and should wake up the warmest feelings of our nature. Shame on the contemptible and low bred cur, whether parent or child, that can ever come to the breakfast table, where all the family have met in health, only to frown down and whine, and growl and fret! It is *prima facie* evidence of a mean and grovelling, and selfish, and degraded nature, whenever the churl may have sprung. Nor is it less reprehensible to make such exhibitions at the tea table; for, before the morning comes, some of the little circle may be stricken with some deadly disease, to gather around the table no more forever.

Children in good health, if left to themselves at the table, become, after a few months, garrulous and noisy; but, if within all reasonable or bearable bounds, it is better to let them alone; they eat less, because they do not eat so rapidly as if compelled to keep silent, while the very exhilaration of spirits quickens the circulation of the vital fluids, and energises digestion and assimilation. The extremes of society curiously meet in this regard. The tables of the rich and the nobles of England are models of mirth, wit and bonhomie; it takes hours to get through a repast, and they live long. If anybody will look in upon the negroes of a well-to-do family in Kentucky, while at their meals, they cannot but be impressed with the perfect abandon of jabber, cackling, and mirth; it seems as if they could talk all day, and they live long. It follows, then, that at the family table, all should meet, and do it habitually, to make a common interchange of high bred courtesies, of warm affections, of cheering mirthfulness, and that generosity of nature which lifts us above

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar a square for the first week, and Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter. Sixteen lines or less will make a square. Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:
3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year.
One square, \$3.50 \$5.50 \$8.00
Two squares, 7.00 10.00 14.00
Three squares, 10.00 15.00 20.00
When directions are not given how often to insert an Advertisement, it will be published until ordered out.

the brutes which perish, promotive, as these things are, of good digestion, high health, and a long life.—Halle's Journal of Health.

Anecdote of Stephen Girard.
Old Girard had a favorite Clerk, and he always said he intended to do well by Ben. Lippincott. So when Ben. got to be twenty-one he expected to hear the Governor say something of his future prospects, and perhaps lead a helping hand in starting him in the world. But the old fox carefully avoided the subject. Ben mustered courage.

"I suppose I am free, sir," said he, and I thought I would say something to you as to my course; what do you think I had better do?"
"Yes, yes, I know you are," said the old millionaire, "and my advice is that you go and learn the cooper's trade."

This application of ice nearly froze Ben out, but recovering equilibrium, he said if Mr. Girard was in earnest he would do so.

"I am in earnest."

And Ben sought the best cooper in Spring Garden, became an apprentice, and in due time could make as good a barrel as the best. He announced to old Stephen that he had graduated and was ready to set up business. The old man seemed gratified, and immediately ordered three of the best barrels he could turn out. Ben did his prettiest, and wheeled them up to the old man's counting-room. Old Girard pronounced them first rate, and demanded the price.

"One dollar," said Ben, "is now as low as I can live by."

"Cheap enough—make out your bill."

The bill was made out and old Steve settled it with a check for \$20.00 which he accompanied with this little moral to the story:

"There take that and invest it in the best possible manner, and if you are unfortunate and lose it, you will have a good trade to fall back upon, which will afford you a good living."

We should like to see all the old solid fellows trying that experiment. It might spoil a barrel or two, but wouldn't spoil the boys.

The Prompt Clerk.

I once knew a young man, said an eminent preacher, who was commencing life as a clerk. One day his employer said to him, "Now, to-morrow that cargo of cotton must be got out and weighed, and we must have a regular account of it."

He was a young man of energy. This was the first time he had been entrusted to superintend the execution of this work; he made his arrangements over-night, spoke to the men about their carts and horses, and, resolving to begin very early in the morning, instructed all the laborers to be there at half past four o'clock. So they set to work, and the thing was done; and about ten or eleven o'clock in the day, his employer came in, and, seeing him seated in the counting-house, looked very blank, supposing that his commands had not been executed.

"I thought," said he, "you were requested to get out that cargo of cotton this morning."

"It is all done," replied the young clerk, "and here is the account of it."

He never looked behind him from that moment—never! His character was fixed, confidence was established. He was found to be the man to do the thing with promptness. He very soon came to be the one that could not be spared—he was as necessary to the firm as any one of the partners. He was a religious man, and went through a life of great benevolence, and at his death was able to leave his children an ample fortune.—Monthly Casket.

Anecdote of S. S. Prentiss.

The anecdote is from "Ten Years of a Preacher's Life."
The popular assembly was the place of his proudest exhibitions. To the multitude he was a trumpet. He said, "Fellow citizens!" and, aribus erectis, the people stood still, or swayed to and fro; or shouted, or were sad, smiled, or frowned, at his magic will. He was invited just after the adjournment of Congress, in the summer of 1848, to address a mass meeting at Havre de Grace, Maryland, and thus made his bow to the audience: "Fellow citizens! By the Father of Waters at New Orleans, I have said fellow citizens—on the banks of the beautiful Ohio, I have said fellow citizens—here I say fellow citizens—and a thousand miles beyond this North, thanks be to God, I can still say fellow citizens!" Thus in a single sentence, he saluted his audience, drew every man, woman and child near to him, made himself dear to them; by a word covered the continent—by a line mapped the United States from the Gulf to the Lakes—by a greeting warm from the heart, beaming from the countenance, depicted the whole country, its progress, developments, grandeur, glory and union. Every hat was whirled in the air, every handkerchief was waving, the welkin rung with hurrahs, the multitude heaved up to the stand, stood on tiptoe and shouted cheer after cheer, as if wild with joy and mad with excitement.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Duty of Conservatives.

Never in the history of this Government has the public mind been so perplexed as now. Never have so many voters been unable to determine their duty. Old political landmarks have been swept away, and all parties seem threatened with destruction by the storm of sectional strife that is raging around us. The Government itself is endangered, and may be destroyed if the storm continue.

The danger arises from slavery agitation, and that agitation must be stopped if tranquility is to be restored. By whom is this agitation sustained and how can it be stopped? A solution of these questions would remove many doubts and dispel many fears that now oppress the public mind.

By whom is the agitation sustained? If we review the history of the slavery question we will find that it never assumed a serious aspect, after the adoption of the Constitution, until the application of Missouri for admission into the Union. At that time the country was convulsed by an agitation which threatened the overthrow of the Government; and so far as we can now see, the Union of these States was saved only by the adoption of the Missouri compromise. That compromise, though violently opposed by ultra men for a time, was soon acquiesced in, and cheerfully sustained by all parties as a fair and honorable settlement of the question. Ultraism was crushed, and peace restored to the country. From that time the anti-slavery party maintained but a nominal existence, until it was revived by the memorable struggle for the annexation of Texas.

In 1840 the anti-slavery party polled but 7,000 votes. In four years, under the excitement of the struggle for the annexation of Texas, (which was forced upon the country by the Democratic party,) the anti-slavery vote was increased from 7,000 to 62,000. Mr. Polk then entered upon his administration; and soon, under circumstances now understood by the country, involved us in a war with Mexico. The war policy of Mr. Polk was adopted and sustained by the Democratic party, and resulted in the acquisition of Mexican territory. That acquisition renewed the slavery agitation, and increased the anti-slavery vote from 62,000 to 286,000; and Mr. Polk retired from office in the midst of a sectional storm more violent than any that had ever before swept over this country. During the raging of that storm the Government devolved upon Millard Fillmore. After a fearful conflict the compromise of 1850 was passed, ultraism again was crushed, the anti-slavery party almost annihilated, and peace and harmony once more prevailed. The conservatives of the country hailed the result with delight, and all parties pledged themselves to sustain the compromise at all hazards.

Under such auspicious circumstances took place the celebrated canvass of 1852. In that canvass both parties enthusiastically adopted the compromise of 1850; declared it, "in principle and substance," a final settlement of the whole subject, and vowed "to resist all further agitation, in Congress or out of it, under whatever color or pretext it might be made." Under these pledges the Democratic party swept the country, and bore their candidate into the Presidential chair with a unanimity unparalleled in our political history.

Mr. Pierce entered upon his administration in March, 1853, with an anti-slavery opposition of only 158,000 and with a majority of eighty-four members of Congress. In his first message he eulogized the measures of 1850, accepted them as a finality, called upon the country to sustain him in their support, and assured it that "this repose should suffer no shock during his official term if he had the power to avert it." Notwithstanding such pledges, Mr. Pierce was hardly in office before the Missouri compromise was repealed, the Kansas and Nebraska bills passed, and the people of the country startled by civil war in Kansas. The result of the repeal of the Missouri compromise of Mr. Pierce's faithful "defense of Southern rights"—was the production of civil war and the formation of the Republican party with 1,341,000 voters. If Mr. Buchanan has defended "the rights of the South" with the same fidelity, Mr. Lincoln will certainly be our next President.

Thus we find that in the short space of sixteen years (from 1840 to 1856) the anti-slavery party has grown from 7,000 to 1,341,000; and this, too, under the auspices of the Democratic party, which has always arrogated the exclusive honor of defending Southern rights.

This constant agitation of the Democratic party for the benefit of the South has always engendered opposition from anti-slavery party of the North. The Democratic and the anti-slavery parties have been arrayed against each other with intense bitterness. For this reason, in all the struggles on the slavery question from 1845 to 1864, the Democratic party has maintained and defended the Missouri compromise while the anti-slavery party has always opposed it.

In 1864 both parties changed front: The Democratic party suddenly found that the Missouri compromise, which "had been in practical operation for a third of a century," and had received the sanction "of all parties in every section," and had "allayed all sectional jealousies," had "harmonized the whole country," and had "become canonized in the hearts of the people as a sacred thing, which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb." I say, it suddenly discovered that such a measure was unconstitutional, was an insult to the South, and it must be repealed! It was repealed, and forth-

with the anti-slavery party, which had voted against it on every previous occasion, became its warmest advocate, and upon its ruins erected the present Republican party.

Thus, in order to gain party ends, have the Democratic and anti-slavery parties waged an incessant warfare on the slavery question. The Republican, appealing to the prejudices of the North, agitates that he may get Northern votes, and thus ride into power. The Democrat appealing to the fears of the South, excites sectional strife, and threatens disunion, that he may frighten timid men, and force them to retain the Democratic party in power.

From what has been said, we see that Territorial acquisition always gives rise to the agitation of the slavery question, and that such agitation engenders sectional strife! We see that the acquisition of Louisiana gave rise to the struggle that was terminated by the Missouri compromise; that the acquisition of Mexican territory aroused a fearful conflict, which was only subdued by the compromise of 1850! We see that the compromise of 1850 crushed ultraism both in the North and in the South, and restored peace and good-will to both sections. We see that this peace was broken, and the flood-gates of sectional fury thrown wide open, by the wanton repeal of the Missouri compromise. We see that the Democratic party effected that repeal in spite of the most solemn pledges to sustain it! On the other hand, we also see that the Republican party opposed the Missouri compromise so long as the Democratic party sustained it, and that it became its zealous advocate so soon as it was repealed!

We thus see that the slavery question can never be settled so long as the Democratic or Republican parties are in power, or so long as they hope to attain power by appealing to the prejudices or fears of either section. We also see that these sectional strifes become more and more fierce. We see that they add strength to the anti-slavery party, having in the space of sixteen years increased it from 7,000 to 1,341,000!

So much for the past. In the present we see the same conflict raging with greater fury than ever before. We see the Democratic party rent in twain, and its sections waging a relentless warfare against each other. We see the Republican party bold and united, confident of getting possession of the Government. In the South we hear muttering the thunders of disunion. Every where are heard notes of alarm. Patriots and conservatives are doubting as to their duty, and the hearts of many are quailing before the storm.

In such a crisis what must be done? How can agitation be stopped and peace once more restored?

Can it be by placing in power the Republican party? Would that not be considered a "standing menace" to the South? Would the South support a Northern and sectional Administration? However moderately such an Administration would be conducted, would it not at least engender doubt and suspicion? Might it not afford restless, revolutionary spirits in the South an excuse for such actions as might involve us in civil war, and may be in utter ruin?

Can peace be restored by retaining in office the Democratic party? That party has, in the past, been the chief instrument in fomenting sectional strife; would it now refrain from an agitation that has hitherto kept it in power? Would such a party be supported cordially at the North? Would it not excite the continual opposition of the Republican party, and thus perpetuate sectional strife? But, leaving out of view all such considerations, the Democratic party is rent in twain, is utterly powerless for good, and neither of its candidates has the remotest prospect of success.

Surely, under such circumstances, no conservative can support either of these parties. Where, then, can he go? Can he do else than support Bell and Everett? They are pledged to maintain the "Constitution" as it is, to defend the integrity of the "Union" under all circumstances, to enforce the "laws" in every section and at all hazards. Upon such a platform men of all parties can stand. No conservative, be he Northern or Southern, can refuse his support to such a platform. No conservative can or will ask more than his constitutional rights. These are all guaranteed by Bell and Everett.

Let me, then, appeal to every conservative in the land to lay aside party trammels and party prejudices and unite with Bell and Everett in opposing all further acquisition of territory; in allaying all sectional jealousies; in stopping slavery agitation, and in crushing Northern ultraism and Southern secessionism. What matters it whether it be a Northern or Southern hand that frees the temple of our liberties? From either comes utter destruction.

Come, then, conservatives of America, join hearts and hands in defence of the "Constitution and the Union." In such a cause party names and party conflicts must disappear. What is the triumph of Breckinridge, or Douglas, or Lincoln, in comparison with the overthrow of this Government—the hope of Freedom throughout the world? Can the friends of Breckinridge and of Douglas not cease to war upon each other and unite with Bell and Everett in support of the "Constitution and the Union"? In the same glorious cause cannot the Republicans also unite? Can they not all lay aside their mutual animosities and unite with Bell and Everett upon the only platform that is broad enough to embrace them all, and upon which they can meet in the "bonds of brotherly love," and upon which they can sacri-

fice everything for the good of our common country. P. C. W.

North Carolina Mines.

Within a very short time, perhaps within the last two years, an extraordinary impetus has been given to mining interests in North Carolina. In the census returns of 1850 the fifth schedule, which was devoted to the classification of industrial products, gave the results of one year's labor in the gold mines, which were confined to two or three counties—Guilford, Davidson, and Cabarrus, perhaps—and the annual yield of the precious metal was a very insignificant item in the State's product. But a comparison of the returns therein given with the reports of the present year would undoubtedly show a wonderful increase of product in this branch of industry.

The increase in yield of gold, however, has been in a great measure an incidental result within the past year or two. Many, if not all of the mines which are now worked for copper exclusively were formerly worked only for gold, and in some districts all these mines were abandoned when auriferous deposits became scarce. It is said by those familiar with the subject that ground becomes unprofitable for gold working as soon as the presence of copper is indicated. There is, however, more or less of the precious metal still found, sometimes in the lower levels, far below the point at which the mines were given up as worthless. California, Australia and Pike's Peak offered so much more that was tempting to the gold-seeker, that the comparatively small returns from the North Carolina and Virginia mines seemed very insignificant; besides, with some few exceptions, the gold deposits that were found have been too trifling to induce the outlay of sufficient capital to make mining profitable.

The want of capital on the part of the original owners, as well as the facility with which stock companies were formed and a large profit secured by the speculator, caused the transfer of the properties, now upon our various stock boards. More energy was infused into the mining system, and larger explorations were boldly made, sometimes with extremely satisfactory results. From one of these mines there has been sold in this market during the present year nearly one hundred thousand dollars worth of ore, and as is very clearly demonstrated by the elaborate report of the President—the capacity of this mine is only beginning to be developed. Whether it is mere good fortune that has attended this particular enterprise, or whether the necessary explorations have been conducted with more skill and prudence than is common, does not matter; the facts—if we are to credit the report—are sufficiently encouraging.

It would be very unreasonable to say that similar or equal results might not be obtained from other mines in the same region. The mineral wealth of North Carolina may be over-estimated, and it is quite possible that the flattering prospects claimed for some of the properties may fail of realization. But there has been an undoubted and continuous product of copper, silver and lead during the past year, and it is not impossible that the results already obtained are but the forerunners and earnest of future products. Among the more recent companies that have been formed there has usually been provision made for an adequate working capital, to be retained permanently in the treasury until the mine is productive enough to pay it own way. In addition to this conservative feature, the managers of several of the mines now in process of development have made an important improvement upon the old Cornish system of vertical shafts. The excavations, by the modern plan, follow the trend of the vein, and, instead of sending barren earth or rocks to the surface, the miner is continually working in ore ground, descending upon the vein from the outcropping.—Balti. American.

Density of Population in the United States.

Some of the facts disclosed by the census are that the non-slaveholding States are twice as dense as the slaveholding States. The middle States are the densest; next, the New England; then the North-west; then the South, and lastly the Southwest. The States taken together have a density of about sixteen to the square mile. With the density of Sweden and Norway, which are the least populous of any European States, the United States would have forty-five millions of inhabitants; with the density of Russia, over eighty millions; with that of Spain two hundred millions; of France, five hundred millions; of Britain, six hundred and sixty millions; of Belgium, eleven hundred and fifty millions.

In population, the United States is probably exceeded only by four of the European powers, namely, Russia, Austria, France and the British Empire in Europe. It is nearly or quite twice as populous as Prussia, Spain or Turkey, and is equal to the aggregate population of twenty-four out of the thirty-seven States of Europe.

Madame Le Vert, of Mobile, is in New York, receiving much attention. Her accomplishments extend far beyond those winning ways which please so universally. Of her linguistic attainments, Prof. Ingraham, in "The Sun" South," speaks in high terms. He mentions a Frenchman who says of Madame,—"she can speak five languages well, and I have seen her converse at the same time with a Spanish, German, and French gentleman around her, answering, questioning, and holding lively conversation with each in his own tongue, and with a precision of pronunciation and elegance of phraseology remarkable."

IREDELL EXPRESS



EUGENE D. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Nominees of the Union Convention!

For President:
HON. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice-President:
EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Electors for President & Vice-President.

For the State at Large:
Hon. Geo. E. Badger, of Wake.
Dr. R. K. Speed, of Pasquotank.

- Districts:
1 Dist. J. W. Hinton, of Pasquotank.
2 do Chas. C. Clark, of Craven.
3 do O. H. Dockery, of Richmond.
4 do L. C. Edwards, of Granville.
5 do Alfred G. Foster, of Randolph.
6 do Henry Waker, of Davidson.
7 do Wm. P. Bynum, of Lincoln.
8 do Col. B. S. Gaither, of Burke.



The Presidential Election

Will be held on TUESDAY the 6th November, (not on Thursday.)
Tell your neighbors the day.



Hon. J. M. Leach's Appearances.
Bethania, Yadkin Co., Saturday, Oct. 27.
Francisco, Stokes, Monday, Oct. 29th.
Wentworth, Rockingham, (court-week) Tuesday, Oct. 30th.
Walnut Cove, Stokes, Thursday, Nov. 1st.
Kernersville, Friday, Nov. 2d.
Thomasville, Davidson, Saturday, Nov. 3d.
Lexington, Monday, Nov. 5th.

Tickets.

We have printed a large number of Bell & Everett Tickets and will supply orders for them at \$2 per thousand and pay postage. Counties which are not already supplied with Tickets should send orders for them at once to some Printing Office. It is barely possible to write them without the risk of making a mistake.

The heaviest storm of wind and rain visited this place on Thursday-night continuing all day Friday, last week, that has been known here in many years. We look for appalling details of shipwrecks and loss of life and property at sea and the coast, where the storm was no doubt terrific.

The late Col. Lumsden.

The remains of the late Col. Lumsden, of New Orleans, a victim of the Lady Elgin disaster, has been found on the beach near Kenosha, Wis., taken to Chicago, and from thence sent to the desolate home of the unfortunate deceased, to be interred with proper marks of respect by his numerous friends. Poor Lumsden! It is hard to realize that the many form, so full of life and buoyancy, which we so frequently beheld passing to and fro in the streets of New Orleans, has met so sad a fate! Peace to thy ashes!

Conviction of Moses Smith.

We learn from the Winston Sentinel that Moses Smith was tried at the late term of Forsythe court, Judge Saunders, presiding, and convicted of the murder of J. R. Voss, near Waukegan, some weeks ago. The prisoner's counsel took an appeal to the Supreme Court, but the Judge candidly stated to the prisoner that he saw no hope for him in this world.

Not so Easy.

We publish elsewhere, one or two extracts from Breckinridge papers, flippantly showing how easy it would be for a State to secede from the Union—in the opinions of the editors.

Now, we deny the right of any State to secede from the American Union, short of sufficient cause for revolution—and we deny that any such cause exists at present, also, that the election of Lincoln would afford no just cause for secession so long as he administers the government, not worse than it is being administered by James Buchanan.

Depend upon it!—Fire eating Disunionists—the day the American Union is dissolved, will be memorable for the beginning of evil to the South had not before tasted. Mark our prediction.

Mass-Meeting at Taylorsville.

We learn that the Mass-Meeting of the Union men held at Taylorsville, last week, was a grand success. Such a throng of patriotic, devoted citizens to the cause of the Union, was never before assembled in Alexandria. The throng was addressed by Hon. Z. B. Vance and Hon. T. N. Crumpler in speeches of great ability. Mr. Crumpler, like Mr. Vance, is a mountain boy, and is destined to rise high in the zenith of distinction and usefulness in the cause of his country. He is a member elect to the next Legislature.

The Designs of the Breckinridge-Disunion Party.

Each day furnishes new data that it is the intention of the Breckinridge party to dissolve the Union in the event of Lincoln's election, while at the same time, they are doing everything to precipitate the event. The evidences which we receive from South Carolina and some other Southern States leave no room to doubt the existence of a combination formed in advance, to accomplish the diabolical deed. The arrangements are quietly consummating for the solution of a separation of the Union, and at the proper time the South will be precipitated into a revolution and slough off from the Union, quietly if she can, forcibly if necessary.

One grand feature in the programme, and which will be highly necessary to successful resistance to the general government, will be to get possession of all the Southern fortifications from Charleston to Galveston by a well executed coup d'etat, which, as the garrisons that defend them are small, it is believed will not be difficult to accomplish. Once in possession of the forts, and backed by a Union of most or all of the slave States, formidable resistance could be made to any assailing force from the sea, and the government would have, then, no other alternative but to march against the revolutionists in the rear, where, also, formidable opposition it is likely would be encountered. For it is believed, that the Southern leaders have already made their arrangements to prevent federal troops crossing any portion of slave-territory but at the point of the bayonet, whenever the South strikes the blow for her conceived rights.—North Carolina and Virginia, in that event, will be made the battle ground, and of course they must suffer severely in the dreadful conflict that would ensue.

To avoid the terrible consequences of disunion, let every man vote for John Bell and Edward Everett the 6th day of November.

The Time is Short.

It is less than two weeks till the Election, which will take place Tuesday, 6th November. Fellow-Citizens, are you discharging your duty as you ought to do, in behalf of the Union? Do you not know that if John Bell should fail to be elected, by your indifference, the Union will be dissolved? It certainly will, and the fault will be yours. If John Bell is not elected, Lincoln will, and then follows dissolution with all the horrors of civil war!

We say what we believe—what we know will transpire, if the people fail to elect John Bell. Be diligent and persuade your neighbors, to go to the polls—neglect it not—and vote for BELL and EVERETT, and save the Union.

Mr. Hilliard's Speech.

At Concert Hall, on Thursday night, was all that an intelligent assemblage of citizens could reasonably desire, of eloquence, language, and manner. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity; and notwithstanding the excessive hot weather, the audience was remarkably patient and attentive. Mr. Hilliard spoke just one hour; and we never witnessed a greater degree of enthusiasm than that with which his remarks were received. The people gave vent to their feelings in repeated shouts and rounds of applause, as the eloquent, soul stirring and patriotic sentences flowed, in one continued and inspiring stream from the speaker's lips. It was just one of those kind of speeches that sensible, considerate and patriotic men love to listen to. There was no abuse, no falsehood, no misrepresentation, no clap-trap; but every thing and every body dealt with fairly, candidly and truthfully. There was no appeal to the prejudices, but exhortations to patriotism—for the union of all good men for the sake of the Union.

The speech is having, and will continue to have, a most excellent effect. There was just enough said, and said in the right way, and in the right spirit.—We have heard of three Breckinridge men who have confessed, since the speech, to the importance of uniting upon Bell and Everett, as Buchanan was united upon in 1856; and we presume there are many others similarly convinced.

Altogether, the friends of Bell and Everett have abundant reason to be cheerful, and to continue the work of the campaign with renewed and increasing hopes of success. Mr. Hilliard has had ample opportunities for gaining information, and he speaks with much confidence of the success of the Constitutional Union cause. Let the Bell and Everett men cast all doubts behind them, and go to work resolutely, and we must succeed. There are many who have friends yet "on the fence"; urge them to rally with us upon the Constitution and under our old National flag.—We have not a doubt but there are over ten thousand intelligent men in the State of Georgia, to-day, who are yet undecided how they will vote. These votes cast for Bell and Everett would give them the State; and the vote of Georgia may decide the contest.—Let us hope that every man will do his duty.

Macon (Ga.) Citizen.

Southern Union.
The Richmond Enquirer, in an article upon political matters in that State, has the following paragraph in relation to the unity of the South at the approaching election:
"A perfect union of all parties at the South might possibly defeat Lincoln in New York, for if the people of the North could be advised of what will be the action of the Southern States, they would never consummate the election of Lincoln, attended as it will be with the wreck of the Union and the ruin of the North as well as the South.—The silly cry of disunion will not avert the calamity—nor could Virginia prevent it, if every man within her limits were opposed to it. Any one of the Gulf States can effect equally as much towards the dissolution of the Union as all of the Southern States together. That Lincoln's election will be submitted to is the hope of very many people in Virginia, but the belief that such an event will be acquiesced in by all of the Southern States is not entertained by any man in Virginia."

A Remarkable Fact!

It is a remarkable fact, that the leading Breckinridge men of the country maintain that Lincoln will be elected. When pressed to the wall as to Mr. Breckinridge's utter inability to be elected President, they admit it; but declare Lincoln will be. What does this mean? Simply that they know their own candidate has no strength, and they have not enough patriotism to encourage those who stand some chance (to say the least) of defeating the "irrepressible" Abe. We ask our Breckinridge friends no longer to throw cold water on the patriotic efforts of the friends of Bell and Douglas to save the country. Desert the standard of the Disunionists and rally to the standard of Bell, who can and will be elected if the Union men will unite and vote for him. This is no time to go triggering for the ascendancy in the State elections hereafter. First use the means by which our Union can be preserved in peace, and then go to work for the offices, if you are determined to have them, but we submit that the offices will do you but little good if your want of homogenous action with the friends of the Union you should precipitate such a state of things as will require your services in the capacity of a soldier against your brother instead of being the gormandizing recipient of a fat civil office. Save your country first, and then trigger for office.—Chattanooga Gazette.

Disunion.

In a careful and well considered editorial, the Charleston Mercury of Thursday last, holds the following pregnant language:

"Before Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin can be installed in Washington, as President and Vice-President of the United States, the Southern States can dissolve peaceably (we know what we say) their union with the North.—Mr. Lincoln and his abolition cohorts will have no South to reign over.—Their game would be blocked. The foundation of their organization would be taken away; and left to the tender mercies of a baffled, furious, and troubled North, they would be cursed and crushed, as the flagitious cause of the disasters around them. But, if we submit, and do not dissolve our union with the North, we make the triumph of our Abolition enemies complete, and enable them to consolidate and wield the power of the North for our destruction."

Fire.

The Foundry attached to Raeder & Frecks' Machine Shop took fire last Wednesday night and burned down. It is supposed to have taken fire by some oversight of the workmen in either leaving fire in some of the flasks used in casting the evening before, or some combustible substance near the hot castings, though the men say the usual care was taken. It must have been burning some time before it was discovered. The loss is estimated at three thousand dollars. The insurance on the property had expired about three weeks before.—Salisbury Watchman.

The Time Has Come.

The Charleston Mercury is just out in an article declaring that the time has come for the people of the South to break up and go out of the Union. It says it has labored for this for thirty years—expostulated, expounded, warned. But now the time has come. A South Carolinian told us, a few days ago, that South Carolina had been ready, willing and anxious to go out for years, and the only reason she had not done so was that she did not wish to go alone. She is now counting on Georgia and Alabama to back her, and expects to drag North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri into protecting her in her treason against the Government. Will they do it?—Salisbury Watchman.

Declines to Answer.

It will be recollected that, while Judge Douglas was delivering his speech in Norfolk, Va., certain questions in regard to what should be done in case Lincoln was elected, were put to him by Major William Lamb, the Breckinridge elector for the Norfolk district. Mr. Douglas said he would answer the interrogatories if Mr. Lamb would put the same question to Mr. Breckinridge. This he promised to do, and the questions were answered. In a speech delivered by Mr. Lamb, in Norfolk on the 28th ult., he said that he had fulfilled his promise, and propounded the questions to Mr. Breckinridge, which he had put to Judge Douglas, but that Mr. Breckinridge had declined answering them. The following are the questions:

"If Abraham Lincoln should be elected President of the United States, will the Southern States be justified in seceding from the Union?"

If they (the Southern States) secede from the Union upon the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, before he commits an overt act against their constitutional rights, will you advise or vindicate resistance by force to their secession?

The Contest Between Bell and Lincoln.

It must be apparent to every observer that the contest in the present campaign is now between John Bell, the candidate of the Constitutional Union party, and Abraham Lincoln, the candidate of the sectional Republican party. Is there a conservative man in any portion of our Union who desires the election of the latter—is he willing to risk the consequences which may result from the success of the Black Republican party? We do not assert that the election of Mr. Lincoln, by a constitutional majority, would be a cause for the dissolution of the Union; we do not hold any such doctrine; but we do say that nothing would tend so much to increase the prejudices and dissensions which now exist between the North and the South, making more probable a final dissolution. Neither the friends of Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckinridge can claim even a probability of success; and therefore if they are sincere in their desire for the defeat of Lincoln, they should at once unite with the National

Union party, both the North and South, and make certain his defeat. What are party claims or distinctions in an emergency like the present? Is not the preservation of the Union and the overthrow of sectionalism paramount to all other considerations? We then appeal to all men, of every party, who love the Union, to unite with us. We present you the only national and safe platform, with candidates who have been tried, and whose record is such as to assure us that in their hands the Government will be safe, and that in their administration sectionalism and disunion will be so rebuked that they will never again raise their deformed heads to disturb our peace. Let every patriot now rise above party, and determine to cast his influence in favor of the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws.—[Wadesboro' Argus.]

From Washington.

Washington, Oct. 18.
The receipts into the Treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing with July, were about \$18,000,000. The receipts during the present week amount to \$877,000—amount subject to draft \$4,193,000.

The number of Troops soon to be sent to California and Texas, is upwards of one thousand. Those for the former State go via the Isthmus.

Gen. Lane has returned from his Kentucky estate.

The pistol, valuable as a relic of the Washington family, taken by Capt. Cook from Col. Washington during the Harper's Ferry raid, has been returned to the latter by Thaddeus Hyatt, who recently received it from an unknown source.

Shooting Affair.

We learn that a shooting affair of a very serious nature occurred four miles west of Mocksville, in Davie county, on Tuesday of last week. It seems that a man by the name of Inscore, had rented a house by the month, from a Dr. Jones; at the end of last month Jones declined to rent him the house any longer and desired him to leave. Inscore refused to leave and legal steps were taken to him. On the day mentioned as Jones was returning from a visit to see a patient by the house in which Inscore lived, he heard Inscore exclaim, "you're a dead man," and immediately was pierced by a rifle ball, in the left side of the abdomen, which ranged round the hip and lodged near the spine. He did not fall from his horse, but reached his own house, a short way off, where surgical attendance was soon procured. Contrary to the opinion of the attending physicians, the wounded man seems likely to recover. Inscore has been arrested and lodged in jail to answer. He fled on Jones from an upper window.—[High Point Reporter.]

Douglas on the Union.

Judge Douglas closed his speech at Chicago on the 6th inst., as follows:—"I believe the Union is in peril, and that all good men, all true men, all friends of the Union, should rally to put down these sectional parties. There are times when duty is paramount to party. In 1852, when nullification and disunion raised its head in South Carolina, Clay and Webster forgot their partisan feelings and rallied under the banner of 'Old Hickory' to save the country. At a later period when Jackson had been taken to the bosom of his fathers, and Clay was still living, we Democrats rallied under the hand of Clay, in 1853, in support of the compromise measures of that year. We did not hesitate to drop our partisan strife. We knew that Clay was an eminently fitted to be our leader as Jackson was in 1852, and I rallied under Clay's banner in defence of that great principle of non-interference which I have defended before you to-day. I now call upon all Union Whigs, all conservative men, all the opponents of sectional parties, to rally under the banner of the Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws, to put down Abolitionism and disunion."

The New Fall Bonnets.

The New York Commercial Advertiser thus describes some of the "coming bonnets":
"Among the bonnets are to be some of the finest description of velvet that can be made. The ground work of one that we have seen is composed of white uncut velvet, ornamented by fruit of gold and black color, with rich purple velvet leaves. The front trimmings are composed of velvet, ornamented with point lace, purple velvet grapes with gold stem—stars with connecting chains of gold, etc. Another is an evening bonnet of cherry-colored velvet and point lace, maribout plumes, fastened with gold pins. The front trimmings are composed of maribout plumes blonde. Still another is a chapeau de visite, and is made of purple and black velvet, with evening ostrich plumes, the front trimmings composed of velvet flowers and blonde lace. Another is a very rich article, and is formed of pink uncut velvet and ostrich feathers, the latter looking as if they were carelessly thrown upon the bonnet and had there rested. The style has ornaments. The front trimmings are more roses and blonde. We need scarcely tell our lady readers that the "scoop," or "coal scutt a," has entirely vanished, and the style of the new fashions is a neat, small bonnet, suitable to almost any feature, adding beauty to the countenance, and improving the appearance of all."

Severe Affair.

On Tuesday night of last week, a party of men, armed with guns, and excited with liquor, approached the house of Mr. Terrell Brooks, who lives about five miles east of this place, in this beat, and fired upon the inmates, wounding a lad by the name of Chapman, Capt. Downen, and a son of Mr. Brooks. None of the wounds are dangerous, except those of young Brooks, who is lying in a very critical condition. Two of the offenders, Watkins and Day, are now in jail, awaiting an examination; the others have fled. The attack was occasioned by previous ill feeling between the parties. Mr. Brooks was absent at the time it occurred.

As the matter will undergo judicial investigation next week, we forbear making any comments at present.—[Tuskegee Rep. 4th inst.]

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